

# The Caledonian

Mercury. No. 10,252.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, MAY 26. 1787.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr LEE-EWEWS  
Has the honour of informing the Public, that on MONDAY next the 28th of May,

## WE WILL REPEAT THE ORIGINAL

## LECTURE ON HEADS,

With all its WHIMICAL Apparatus.

The whole is a display of upwards of Sixty different Characters, of approved

## WIT AND HUMOUR; SATIRE AND SENTIMENT,

IN FIVE PARTS.

## PART I.

G. A. STEVENS, Sir Wilkey Whiffle, a Canonical Wig, a Brace of Knowing 'Ones, Mamma's Darling, a Female Fox-hunter, a Comical Half-foolish Fellow, a Generous Fellow, an Honest Fellow, a Devilish Clever Fellow, a Fool's Cap, a Dissertation upon Nothing, a Buck, a Courtezan, A DRUNKEN BLOOD.

## PART II.

Architecture, Painting, Poetry, Music, Astronomy, the Fate of Wit, a Connoisseur, a Wife Man in his own Company, a Dialogue between Mr Garrick and a Noble Lord, an Elector, a Male and Female Moderator, a Conjurer, an Opera Singer, and a Burletta Composer, with a MOCK MUSICAL CANTATA.

## PART III.

An Over-dress'd Lady, Ancient Head Dres, Three Modern Head Dres, an Old Maid, an Old Bachelor, a Calash Lady, Billingsgate Moll, Two Ancient Philosophers, a Quaker, Rousing and White-washing the Face, a Lady in Good Temper and Bad Temper, Courtship, Matrimony, with a

## MATRIMONIAL TETE A TETE.

## PART IV.

The Law, Sergeant Snuffle, Sir Bull Face, Counsellor Pert; BAR ELOCUTION AND ORATORY, In a Trial between

## DANIEL AND DISCHLOUT;

Any Body, Somebody, Nobody, Every Body, Flattery, a Reapoch; a Military Hero, a Spaniard, a Dutchman, a Frenchman, an English Sailor; a Scene out of THE POSITIVE MAN.

## PART V.

A Judge, the Trial of Bellum and Boatus; a Politician, a Proud Man, and a

## FIELD PREACHER.

To begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

Boxes and Pit 3s.—First Gallery 2s.—Upper Gallery 1s.

Places for the Boxes taken of Mr GIBB, at the Theatre.

## To the Freeholders of the county of Fife.

MR WEMYSS of Wemyss presents his most respectful compliments to the Freeholders of the county of Fife, and begs leave to inform them, That he means to offer himself a Candidate at the election of a Representative in Parliament for the County, in the place of the late General Skene; and that he will take the earliest opportunity of waiting upon them, on his arrival in Scotland, which will be in a few days.

*London, 23d May 1787.*

## MR LE SASSIE, R,

## SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR,

HAS moved to the head of Blythe's Clofe, Castle-hill, 1st turnpike left hand, and 1st door of the stair.

## WILLIAM DRYSDALE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, That he is removed from the Cowgate Port, to the King's Arms Inn, St Andrew's Street, New Town. His Shades and Stables, at the back of St Andrew's Square, are reckoned by judges the completest court of Livery Stables in Scotland.

Neat Post Chaises, good Horses, and careful Drivers, on the shortest notice.

N. B. The Royal Mail Coach for London sets out from the said Inn every day, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon.

## INVERNESS.

FRAZER AND ANDREWS, Woolen and Linen Drapers, Silk Merchants and Haberdashers,

RETURN their grateful thanks to the Public for past favours, and beg leave to inform them, That one of the Partners just arrived from London, and the different manufacturing towns in England and Scotland, with a large and elegant assortment of goods, which they are now selling at their ware-house, on the lowest terms.

N. B. Commissions carefully attended to.

## SCOTT AND ROBERTSON.

THE PARTNERSHIP of SCOTT and ROBERTSON, Grocers in Leith, being this day DISSOLVED, all who are indebted to said Company are requested to pay their accounts to Peter Scott, at his shop, foot of the Kirkgate, Leith, where those to whom they are indebted will please apply for payment.

*Leith, May 22, 1787.*

## Wines, Rum, Brandy, &c.

TO be SOLD at the Old Exchange Coffeeshouze, on Thurday the 31st May 1787,

A few Pipes of OLD RED PORT.

About 150 dozen PORT in Bottles.

300 Gallons JAMAICA RUM.

Some GIN, BRANDY, and

A small Quantity of CLARET.

The Port Wine in bottles, to be set up in such lots as the purchasers shall incline, and at 14s. 6d. per dozen.

Samples of the whole to be seen at the Coffeeshouze.

## BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

WILLIAM THORBURN Tea Merchant, Leith, begs leave to acquaint the Ladies who have been pleased to order their Teas from him, That he has at present a very complete Assortment of the different FINE TEAS fall at the India Company's last sale, which he can recommend as fine, and the price moderate, being from 3d. to 9d. per lib, better, at the same price, in quality than former sales.

W. THORBURN will be answerable for no Teas said to be purchased from him, unless his name and price is marked on the bags.

## INDIA TEA WAREHOUSE,

Cornet St Patrick's Square, Cross-Cawfay.

A. LIVINGSTON and CO. beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have purchased a very large assortment of Black and Green TEAS; much superior in quality to any ever offered for sale in this country, one of them having attended the purchasing of them at the India Sales. The Teas from the March sales being by much the finest ever sold since the commencement of the commercial act, the Public, upon trial, will find their teas of the best qualities, and on the most moderate terms. Large account to those who take cheifs, or large quantities.

N. B. And at A. Livingston's shop, opposite the Chapel of Ease, upon the same terms.

## WANTED immediately or at Lammes next,

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS Strung, upon a transfer of an Heritable Bond, and Investment over an estate in the county of Perth.—The security is unexceptionable;—and the interest regularly paid.

Apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet.

## FORGERY.

WHEREAS upon Saturday last, a fictitious note, in imitation of the issued by the Dundee Banking Company, for One Pound Sterling, dated 1st August 1777, was discovered at Perth, and it is possible some more of them may be in the country:

The Public will be pleased to observe, that these forged notes are upon common post paper of a blue colour, without any water mark. The engraving is much inferior to that of the real notes of this Company. The imitated signatures of the Cashier and Accountant, with the N<sup>o</sup> 193, and all the written part are done in ink, very brown, or much discoloured. The Griffin, or Supporter of the town's arms next the margin, wants the forked tongue. The turning of the letter D in the word Dundee below the arms, in this forgery touches the circle inclosing the arms, which is not the case in the real notes. The motto, both above and below are in smaller letters, much crowded; and the paper and plate are in size a quarter of an inch less than of public favour.

## JOHN DUMBRECK AND SON,

HAVING entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the business of LETTING POST CHAISES AND HORSES, at their Livery Stables, White Horse Inn, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, they, by an assiduous attention to every part of the business, hope to merit a share of public favour.

The Dung of the above Stables to Set for one or more years; to be entered to immediately.

The Inn carried on as formerly.

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD by auction, on Tuesday May 29. 1787, in that large lodging, head of the High School Wynd; Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Chairs, Blankets, Carpets, Tables, with several very fine Mirrors, two very large; a China Glass, the middle plate near three feet square, the other a Sconce Glass near six feet high, two Eight Day Clocks, with many articles too tedious to mention. Raps begin at ten o'clock.

MRS DALCLIESH AND SON Auctioneers.

## A MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

M R GORDON, Author of the Universal Accountant, &c. ambitious to render his studies, experience, and practice, of all the importance possible to this great Metropolis, where he hath already been honoured with particular marks of distinction in the line of his profession, of which he shall always retain the most grateful remembrance, is now resolved to extend his plan, and form such an institution in this metropolis as he had the honour to conduct with some degree of applause for many years in Glasgow. For this purpose he hath taken a light, commodious, well aired, central house, foot of Allan's Close, accessible by two entries from the Exchange, and directly, or by either Bridge, from the New Town, where he can accommodate several boarders, and as many day-students as he would chuse to take the direction of at one time.

The fees for public instructions will be fixed at One Guinea per quarter, two hours a-day; and for private instructions in the Academy, One Guinea per twenty hours; and out of the Academy, Two Guineas per calendar month.—The Academy will be opened the first June; and the following branches of education, with proper assistance, will be very carefully and expeditiously taught:

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and BOOK-KEEPING, upon a scientific plan, calculated to render the transition to the counting house easy, and application to business familiar, and to secure facility, accuracy, and dispatch in mercantile calculations, and accountancy.

GEOMETRY and ALGEBRA, with their application to LAND-SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, TACTICS, and all the purposes of Mensuration and Mechanics.

GEOGRAPHY ancient and modern, general and particular.

For the further improvement of the students in the classics, which have always been considered as the surest guides to good taste and true criticism, Mr Gordon will set apart an hour every day at the moderate charge of One Half Guinea per quarter.

At this time, when the importance of trade and manufactures begin to be well understood, it is hoped that an institution calculated to diffuse a spirit of industry and application to business among the youth, and to qualify them to act with dignity, propriety, and address in their respective departments in life, will neither be unseasonable nor unacceptable.

As Mr Gordon's New System of Geography is instantly to go to press, it is requested, that his friends would transmit to him lists of their respective Subscribers.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S 4,

In your paper of the 21st instant, we were not a little surprised to find, in a letter from London, a detail of particulars, with respect to the bill about enlarging the harbour of Leith, in which the failure of that important measure is ascribed to the disingenuity and duplicity of the Corporation of Shipmasters. We reckon ourselves called upon, in justice to the Society of which we are members, to state to the impartial Public, the conversations which passed between the Magistrates of Edinburgh and us on this subject.

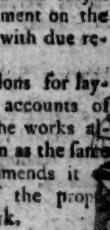
Nothing could be more acceptable to the Shipmasters, and to the town of Leith in general, than the proposed plan of enlarging the harbour; which, from the great increase of trade, is absolutely requisite. Yet in the letter alluded to, we are represented as unfriendly to the design, and as using every mean in our power to obstruct it: than which, there can be nothing more inconsistent with truth.

When the heads of the bill were first published by the Magistrates, for the consideration of the Public, a meeting of the Shipmasters was called, to consider those parts of it which more immediately affected them. After canvassing the matter fully, and a minute had been drawn on the subject, we were appointed as a Committee, to wait on the Lord Provost and Magistrates, to represent to them, that if certain articles were not agreed upon, we would be under the disagreeable necessity of opposing the bill. In our report, we narrated what these were, namely, That we should appoint the person for collecting the Prime Gelt, which was a fund granted to the Incorporation for the support of their poor.—That we would not be compelled to use pilots but of our own chusing; —and that one penny halfpenny Sterling per ton should be levied in full of beaconage, anchorage, birthage, and flaggage.

The Lord Provost, and the other Gentlemen present, some of whom were merchants in Leith, cannot have forgotten that these were the terms upon which we insisted, and if they were not agreed to, we must oppose the bill. One of the most respectable members of the Town Council, who lately presided in it with so much honour to himself, and with so much advantage to the community, observed with respect to the pilotage. That if that clause, enacting one-third to the Shore-master, was persisted in, it would defeat that part of the bill.—The demand was so unreasonable in itself, and such a burden upon trade, as would never be listened to by the House of Commons. The Lord Provost, and the other Gentlemen, will easily recollect this part of the conversation; and yet this obnoxious clause was kept in, and the Shipmasters are charged with duplicity for opposing it.

His Majesty could not however expect or desire the assistance of the House, but on a well-grounded expectation, that the Prince will avoid contracting any new debts in future. With a view to this object, and from an anxious desire to remove every possible doubt of the sufficiency of the Prince's income, to support amply the dignity of his situation, his Majesty has directed a sum of 10,000l. per annum, to be paid out of his Civil List, in addition to his allowance. And his Majesty has the satisfaction to inform the House, that the Prince has given the strongest assurance, that he will do his utmost endeavour to prevent his expenses exceeding his annual income; and that his Royal Highness has formed a plan of establishment on the principles of the strictest economy, with due regard to the honour of his exalted rank.

That his Majesty will give directions for laying before his faithful Commons, the accounts of the sums necessary for the completing the works already begun at Carlton House, as soon as the same can be done with accuracy; and recommends it to his faithful Commons to consider of the proper means of effectuating that necessary work.



The Public will judge, whether this article of pilotage is not an oppressive claim.—Every ship that comes into the harbour, coasters excepted, must not only pay the pilots who conduct them, but one-third more is given to the Shore-master, who has no concern with it. The Shipmasters not only remonstrated against this particular, but against the exorbitant demand for beaconage and anchorage, which has been doubled since the year 1761. Previous to that period, three-fourths of a penny per ton was only levied; but ever since that time, one penny half-penny per ton hath been exacted with rigour. How far the Town Council may be pleased to extend this duty, no body can say. This matter is now the subject of litigation before the Court of Session, and we entreated the Town Council not to compound for such things of doubtful issue in their bill, as it might be a mean of defeating it.

We likewise complained as a grievous hardship, that a ship should not only pay the usual duties of beaconage, &c. when she has completed her voyage; but if there should not be a sufficiency of goods at Leith to proceed on another voyage, and she should be obliged to go to some other port in the Frith to take in stones or coals, and to return to Leith to complete her cargo; or if she is wind bound in the harbour for a day, she must pay the dues of beaconage, &c. a second time, as if she had performed her voyage, in direct opposition to a well-known maxim, that freight is the parent of all burdens on shipping. That the person who affixes the ships their birth, should have a consideration for his trouble, which can well be afforded, from the beaconage and anchorage, we most readily agree; but to impose a tax upon shipping, which, with the additional pilotage, will amount to upwards of 400l. Sterling a year, to which the Magistrates have not the least shadow of right, is very oppressive.

Upon these grounds we honestly told the Magistrates, that we must, however reluctantly, oppose the bill; and we presume the Public will applaud us for doing so. But if they would strike out the articles objected to, till the matter was determined by the civil Court, we would cordially agree to it. Their obstinately persisting in comprehending them, evidently shows, that they wished for opposition, and wanted only a pretext to do nothing to the harbour. By withdrawing this part of the bill, it would plainly appear, that the sole object of including the harbour at all, was to saddle the shipping and trade with certain burdens, in order to increase the revenue; and if these were not tamely submitted to, they would leave it as it is. We are loath to impose those motives to them, but the language of their conduct avows them.

The latter writer, has held us out to the world, as obstructing the measures of the Town Council, which we positively disclaim; and we instructed our agent at London, to give opposition to nothing but what the federer of the Incorporation particularly mentioned. We have acted fairly and candidly in the whole transaction, and let the charge of duplicity and chicanery apply to whom it will.—We are innocent of both. We are, Sir,

Your most humble Servants,  
LEITH, May 25. 1787. ANDR. W. CASSELS.  
JOHN SCOGALL.

## PRINCE OF WALES.

The following is the message from his Majesty, concerning the Prince of Wales's establishment, which Mr Pitt brought into the House of Commons as mentioned in our last.

## GEORGE REX.

"It is with great concern his Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that from the accounts which have been laid before his Majesty by the Prince of Wales, it appears, that the Prince has incurred a debt to a large amount, which if left to be discharged out of his annual income, would render it impossible for him to support an establishment suited to his rank and station.

"Painful as it is at all times to his Majesty, to propose any addition to the heavy expences necessarily borne by his people; his Majesty is induced, from his paternal affection to the Prince of Wales, to recur to the liberality and attachment of his faithful Commons, for their assistance on an occasion so interesting to his Majesty's feelings, and to the ease and honour of so distinguished a branch of his Royal Family.

"His Majesty could not however expect or desire the assistance of the House, but on a well-grounded expectation, that

**L**etters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, constituting and appointing Hugh Carleton, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General, to be Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in the room of the Right Honourable Marcus Paterson, deceased, and he was this day sworn into office before the Lord Chancellor accordingly.

Letters patent have also been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, constituting and appointing John Bennett, Esq; to be one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in the room of Christopher Robinson, Esq; deceased, and he was this day sworn into office before the Lord Chancellor accordingly.

Dublin Castle, May 11.

Letters patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a grant of the office and place of his Majesty's Solicitor General in this kingdom, to Arthur Wolfe, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law, and he was this day sworn into office before the Lord Chancellor accordingly.

Dublin Castle, May 14.

His Majesty, by his Royal Letters, having appointed the Right Honourable Hugh Carleton, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, to be of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council of Ireland, his Lordship this day in Council took the usual oaths, and his place at the Board accordingly.

*Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland, dated February 28. 1787.*

3d Regiment of Horse, Lieutenant Lewis Mackenzie, from the 22d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald, exchanged.

5th Regiment of Dragoons, Mr Robert Bligh to be Corporal, vice Deane, promoted.

18th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant the Honourable Francis Mathew, from half-pay of the late 101st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Mathew, exchanged.

1st Battalion of Royals, Brevet Major John West, from 4th foot, to be Major, vice Nicholls, promoted. Ensign Robert Nicholson to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, resigned. Mr Nathaniel Myott to be Ensign, vice Nicholson.

4th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Charles Munden to be Lieutenant, vice Steele, resigned. Mr John Daniel Kane to be Ensign, vice Munton. Ensign Charles Munden to be Quarter-Master, vice Hutchinson, resigned.

15th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Edward Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Lunn, resigned. Mr Henry Watkins to be Ensign, vice Gray.

20th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Keppel, from 46th foot, to be Captain, vice Wemyss.

21st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Edmund Fitzgerald, from 3d horse, to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie, exchanged.

24th Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice Fox, resigned. Lieutenant William Doyle to be Quarter-Master, vice Handby, resigned.

26th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Christopher Davidson to be Quarter-Master, vice Campbell, resigned.

47th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Nathaniel Bland to be Captain, vice Mountain, resigned. Dated 26th October, 1786. Ensign Henry Hartley to be Lieutenant, vice Bland. Dated 26th October, 1786. Mr John Lamore to be Ensign, vice Hartley.

51st Regiment of Foot, Chaplain Charles Symmons, from half-pay of the late 73d foot, to be Chaplain, vice Saarin, exchanged.

58th Regiment of Foot, Captain William Howe Hennis, from British half-pay of the 39th foot, to be Captain, vice Uniacke, exchanged.

**L. L O Y D's L I S T.** — May 22.  
**T**HE King George Packet, from Lisbon, on the 18th inst. spoke the Neptune, Kennedy, from the Straits to London. On the 15th inst. spoke the Rhyngrave, a Dutch India ship, three months from the Cape, in lat. 49° 42' all well.

The Hanover Packet, from Lisbon, spoke the Prince William Henry, Wilton, from London to Antigua, lat. 42° 46' lon. 12° 6'. five days from the Start.

The Mary Steward, from Liverpool to Dominica, was spoke with the 21st ult. in lat. 40° and lon. 15°.

The Shelburne, —, of Pool, from London to Halifax, was spoke with the 6th inst. about 12 leagues S. W. of the Lizard.

The Geraldine, Schimmelman, Capt. Christen H. Hoegh, for Copenhagen, is put into Penzance with damage, and must unload to repair.

The Peggy, Spence, from Honduras to London is lost.

The Nancy, Smith, from Antigua, arrived at Clyde, on the 30th of April, spoke the Favourite, Cooper, from London to New York, lat. 48° 14' lon. 32° 55' all well.

Captain Ross, of the Roehampton, arrived in the river from Antigua, on the 9th instant spoke the brig Fanny, from Waterford to Newfoundland, in lat. 49° 30' lon. 32° all well.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY May 22.

At three a Commission was opened, and the Royal Assent was given to thirty-one public and private bills.

Received sixteen bills from the Commons; and Robert Quarne, Esq; son of the late Yeoman Usher, performed the duties of his office for the first time.

### WEST INDIA FREE PORT BILL.

In a Committee upon this bill,

Lord Stormont defied, that his Majesty's Ministers would explain the principle of it; as it appeared to him to be a direct dereliction of those measures which had been adopted by every administration since the settlement of the American war; namely, to admit American ships into the ports named in the bill.

Lord Hawkebury said, that the noble Lord was utterly mistaken, as the bill only went to the admission of the ships of such European powers as had possessions in the West Indies, and those must be under seventy tons burthen.

The bill passed without any amendment.

### MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Lord Sydney delivered the message, which was the same, verbatim, as that delivered in the House of Commons. After it was read by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sydney moved it might be taken into consideration on Wednesday next. Ordered.

### INSOLVENT BILL.

The Duke of Norfolk moved the order of the day for the second reading; when Lord Sydney desired the third reading of the Post-horse bill might have the priority.

The Duke of Manchester rose, and intreated the House that they would not any longer sport with the feelings of such unfortunate persons; but let the bill take its fate one way or the other. The noble Duke most earnestly hoped that the House would commiserate the case of the distressed debtors, and let the bill have a fair chance.

### POST HORSE BILL.

Upon the third reading, Lord Stormont desired that his Majesty's servants would explain what were their motives for adopting a new and dangerous system of finance, the extent of which no human wisdom could foresee.

Lord Sydney replied, that he never yet heard that it was the duty of a Minister to defend a bill, until its principle was attacked, or its imperfections pointed out. The bill was received from the Lower House, and that circumstance was a sufficient apology. [As the bill has been so often debated in the House of Commons, we shall only state the arguments which appeared to be new.]

The Earl of Carlisle said it was a very ill omen, that the first fruits of our connexion with France, should be to adopt a mode of taxation, of which the French government had seen the mischievous consequences, and had abandoned. A clause of it gave power to the House of Commons to vacate the contract with the farmers, upon giving six months notice. The House of Lords was utterly excluded from any jurisdiction. The noble Earl wished to know how that circumstance was to be reconciled to the feelings of the House.

Lord Porchester stated the miserable situation of the Yeomanry of Ireland, chiefly through the influence of the middle men, who obtained large tracts of land, and let it out in small tenements at rack-rents. He compared the Farmers of Taxes with those men who were to be Farmers of the Tax under the present bill.

The Duke of Norfolk spoke against the bill—And

Lord Denbigh was for it.

After which, Lord Stormont, Lord Sydney, and Lord Hawkebury delivered their sentiments; when, upon the question being put, the bill was read a third time, without a division.

### MR HASTINGS.

Black Rod announced a message from the House of Commons, and introduced

### MR BURKE.

attended by about thirty members, when he delivered at the bar the article of Impeachment on the Misdemeanors in Oude.

Mr Burke added, "We are further commanded to inform your Lordship and this House, that Mr Hastings is now in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, ready to be delivered at the bar of this House."

The Lord Chancellor read the message to the House; after which it was read by the Clerk. At this moment the House was very full, and in the most profound and awful silence.

Lord Walpington rose, and in a speech of considerable length, delivered with suitable gravity and deliberation, stated the nature and importance of the cause; and traced the history of the several impeachments for misdemeanors, which were upon the Journals, and the several securities which they gave to the House for their appearance. His Lordship then moved,

Fifth, "That Warren Hastings be taken into the custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod."

Secondly, "That he be brought to the bar, and admitted to bail, himself in Ten Thousand Pounds, and two securities in Five Thousand Pounds each."

The first motion was put and carried.

**MR HASTINGS BROUGHT TO THE BAR OF THE LORDS.**

Black Rod having received the proper orders, repaired to the House of Commons, and took Mr Hastings into custody. He was conducted to the Lobby; when Black Rod informed the House, that "In obedience to their Lordships commands, he had taken Mr Hastings into custody, and was ready to deliver him at the bar."—Ordered to be brought to the bar.

The House was now seated in the form of two ranks; the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack; a great number of the Commons behind, and on each side of the throne, and the bar crowded with gentlemen, formed one of the most interesting scenes which, perhaps, the annals of mankind ever exhibited, or the calls of justice ever produced.

Black Rod,

Mr Hastings,

The Sergeant at Arms, and

Attendants,

entered the House, and after the proper obeisances, the prisoner was placed at the bar, when he dropped on his knee—being permitted to rise, the Lord Chancellor said, "Read the articles of Impeachment."

The Clerk began reading:—

After the Clerk had read the title of the general charge, Black Rod, by desire of Mr Hastings, deferred that the articles might be read short.

The Duke of Richmond said, he could not upon such a solemn occasion, consent to the application. His Grace was hitherto utterly unacquainted with the nature and extent of the charges; therefore, he felt it his duty to hear them read with the attention which they deserved.

The Lord Chancellor agreed in opinion, and the articles were ordered to be read at length.

At half after seven the Clerk began reading, and continued until ten, at which time the sixth charge was finished; when

Lord Townshend rose, and moved, that the two remaining charges might be read short, in order to ease the House, and the prisoner, from the excessive fatigue of reading them at length.

The Duke of Richmond opposed the motion. A conversation took place, at the close of which it was agreed to go on, and Mr Hastings was allowed a chair. At eleven the articles were finished, and the Lord Chancellor demanded of him what he had to say in his defence.

Mr Hastings.—"My Lords, I rely upon the justice of this House, and pray that I may be granted a copy of the charge, with a reasonable time to make my defence. Likewise, that I may be allowed Counsel; and, that I may be admitted to bail." Black Rod then withdrew with his prisoner.

Lord Walpington again rose, and moved, that Mr Hastings might be admitted to bail in the form before mentioned.

The Duke of Norfolk said, after hearing the articles read, and the exceeding enormity of them, he could by no means agree to take such slender bail. His Grace apprehended the least sum which could be demanded in the present case should be 50,000 l. he therefore moved an amendment, that Mr Hastings should give bail for 25,000 l. and two sureties in the like sum.

Lord Townshend said, the honour of the nation was intimately connected with the present prosecution. The charges against Mr Hastings were of a very heavy nature, beyond any thing that the journals could produce. He therefore seconded the noble Duke's motion.

Lord Hopetoun and Lord Walpington apprehended the security first proposed was quite sufficient.

Lord Thurlow quoted the case of Sir John Bennett, who gave bail in the sum of 40,000 l. upon an impeachment of a similar nature. His Lordship was against requiring excessive bail; being equally oppressive and illegal.

The original motion was withdrawn, and the sum of 40,000 l. was agreed upon by the House as sufficient bail.

A conversation then took place, respecting the time to be allowed the prisoner to put in his answer.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that it would be impossible to be done in the course of the present session. He was therefore of opinion, to allow him a long month; namely, until the second day of the next session of Parliament.

Mr Hastings was again called to the bar, when the Lord Chancellor said —"The House has taken your prayer into consideration, and you are to be allowed a copy of the charge against you.

"You are to have counsel assigned you. Name them." [Mr Hastings named Mr Plomer, Mr Law, and Mr Dallas. The Chancellor put the question, and these three gentlemen were assigned as counsel.] "You are also allowed a month to the second day of next session of Parliament, to deliberate in your defence at the bar of this House.

"You are likewise to be admitted to bail, yourself in 20,000 l. and two sureties in 10,000 l. each.

"Have you any bail?" Mr Hastings.—"My Lord, they are now at the bar."

Chancellor.—Name them.

"George Sumner, Esq."

"Richard Jof Sullivan, Esq."

The House agreed to accept the bail; and they accordingly justified at the bar; and entered into a recognizee for Mr Hastings's appearance.

Lord Chancellor.—"Mr Hastings, you may withdraw."

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 22.

The Judges attended according to order, to give their opinion upon the long depending cause of

SUTTON AND JOHNSTONE.

The Chancellor put a general question on the subject which comprehended the point in dispute, of which point the public being already in possession, as well as of the numerous arguments in the Courts below, it becomes only requisite to state that there was a difference of opinion, and that the House divided in opinion, whether the decree of Lord Loughborough and Lord Mansfield, which reversed the decree of the Court of Exchequer, should be affirmed or not.

Lord Stanhope, the Chancellor, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Howe spoke. The latter Lord said, that to establish the verdict which gave the damages would be to subvert the good order and discipline of the navy.

The question was put, that the decree of Lord Mansfield and Lord Loughborough should be affirmed.

The House divided,

Contents — 34

Non Contents — 21

Majority 13

Mr Sutton, in consequence of this, has lost his cause.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS BILL.

The Duke of Norfolk moved, that the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors and bankrupts, in certain cases, be now read a second time. He prefaced his motion with some remarks on the humane tendency of the bill, and the relief which it would furnish to many unfortunate persons.

The Lord Chancellor rose to express his dissent to the motion of the noble Duke. He was of opinion, that a bill of this kind was improper, as it would diminish the efficacy of the compulsory laws established for the recovery of debts. He made several other remarks in opposition to the bill, and concluded with moving, as an amendment, that, for the word "now," there be inserted the words "this day month."

Lord Rawdon defended the expediency of the bill.

Lord Hopetoun likewise supported it, as a measure dictated by humanity.

The question being put, a division ensued; when the numbers were as follow, viz.

Non Contents — 12

Contents — 23

Majority 11

The second reading of the bill was deferred to the 22d of June.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, May 23.

Utrecht, May 16. On the 14th, at five o'clock in the morning, 20 huzzars and 10 jagers went out under the Comte de Wigenstein, a relation of the

Rhynggrave, and on the road to Zeist met a detachment of the regiment of Thuyl, when a skirmish ensued, which terminated in favour of our huzzars. However, as the Comte perceived a large detachment on the way to cut off his retreat back to the town, he thought proper to retire to an advantageous post, where he waited for the enemy, and in a second action killed several, and sent some prisoners home.

LONDONDERRY, May

"Mr Piner wished to know if there was any estimate of the charge of repairing and enlarging Carlton-House.

"Mr Pitt said, it had not been accurately prepared; but the idea was, that the expence of the building would be 45,000 l. and 5,000 l. for furniture; but that his Majesty had not directed any estimate of it to be laid before the House, nor intended it until it could be clearly ascertained what the amount of the expence would be.

#### POST-OFFICE.

"Mr Grey moved the order of the day on the report of the Committee on the abuses of the post-office; and the report was accordingly read, setting forth, that, in the course of the enquiry, amongst other things, the office of Secretary of the Post-office in Ireland had been sold for an annuity of 350 l. per annum, and that the Earl of Tankerville had been dismissed as joint postmaster with Lord Carteret, for making enquiry into the same.

"Mr Grey then moved, "That the consideration of the said report should be on Monday next."

"Lord Maitland objected to the day, and thought that Friday would be long enough; and that the Members would have time to read the report, without having it printed.

"Alderman Newnham observed, that possibly there might not be occasion to print so many reports as were printed, but that the remark did not apply more to the present report, than to any other report; and the worthy alderman thought, that the report just read ought to be printed.

"Mr Pitt was of opinion, that Monday would be better than Friday, as by that time the members might have time to read the report; and indeed it mixed so much personal matter in it, that he really thought it better not to have it printed.

"Mr Grey's motion was then put, and carried for Monday.

"Mr Grey then moved, "That the said report should be printed for the use of the members."

"Lord Maitland objected to this, and the House divided thereon, when there appeared for it, 16, and against it 120.

#### LORD ELCHO.

"Sir John Sinclair then addressed the House in very elegant terms, and with great clearness and conciseness, on a matter which he deemed of equal importance to England and Scotland, and which, indeed, he should not take upon him but for the goodness of the ground on which he stood. The Hon. Baronet alluded to the late event by which Francis Charteris, Esq; had become the eldest son of a Peer of that part of Great Britain called Scotland. But before he should trouble the House, he said, with any motion, he should move for the reading of certain precedents, which were referred to, and immediately read from the Journals, by which it appeared, that the House had ordered new writs to be issued out for the election of members to represent the shires of Scotland, in the room of every person who had become the eldest son of a peer of Scotland.

"The Speaker, Sir Adam Ferguson, and Mr Anstruther severally alluded in explaining these precedents, by which it appeared to be the sense of the House, that the eldest sons of Peers of Scotland were not eligible to sit as members of that House.

"Sir John Sinclair then moved, "That the Speaker do issue his writ for the electing a member to serve in Parliament in the room of Francis Charteris, jun. Esq; who has become the eldest son of a Peer of that part of Great Britain called Scotland."

"Lord Beauchamp opposed it in a speech of considerable length, in which he contended, that the precedents referred to had been made through the party-spirit of the times, and were by no means to be taken as a fair and candid interpretation of the act of Union, as he could undertake to prove. The noble Lord argued the hardships the eldest sons of Peers of Scotland laboured under, if they could not sit in the Commons of Great Britain, while the sons of Peers of the southern part of the Island had never been interrupted in the full enjoyment of that privilege. His Lordship was proceeding to argue the motion at great length, and to show, that the matter ought to go, at least, to a Committee, to examine into precedents, and to report to the House, thereon, as the motion did not go to determine the particular right of the noble Lord behind him (the late Mr Charteris) but the rights in general of the sons of every Peer of Scotland.

"The House was extremely full, and the debate likely to take a very general turn.

"Mr Sheridan seeing this, left the House, and privately signified, that he should postpone bringing forward his intended motion for a Reform of the Scotch Boroughs."

**SUBSTANCE OF LORD STORMONT'S SPEECH**  
in support of Lord Hopetoun's motion, on Friday the 18th May; taken from the notes of a person who was present at the debate.

Lord Stormont began with saying, That were he to yield to his own feelings, and to his opinion of the importance of the question, he might be led to trouble their Lordships too much at large; but as the motion had been so ably supported, and as the House seemed fatigued, he would consult their convenience, and, to be as short as possible, would confine himself to a few leading points. He observed, that the question, properly considered, lay in a very narrow compass indeed, as the only object of the motion was to enforce the respect and obedience to justly due to a standing resolution of the House, on a matter in which it had not only supreme but exclusive jurisdiction. He lamented the unfortunate accident which occasioned the absence of a noble and learned Lord (Lord Loughborough), from whose knowledge and ability they had, upon former occasions, received such powerful and efficacious support. He said, that he was well aware of the disadvantage with which he must attempt to combat the highest legal opinions; that if he did not sink under the weight of them, it was because he was supported by similar living authority, and by the similar, and, in this case, superior authority of former times. For though he did not willingly admit, that the noble

and learned Lord upon the Woolpack would hereafter stand in the temple of Fame, upon the same line with Cowper and Somers, and though his general interpretation of any law might be of equal weight with them; yet, in this particular case, it could not be so. Every body knows the credit that belongs to *contemporary exposition*. They not only lived at the time, but were principal actors in the great scene; and the question decided by the resolution of the 1709, turned upon the true sense, meaning, and intent of the very treaty which themselves had made.

He then stated succinctly the proceedings in the year 1709; showed that no determination had ever been more solemn, nor carried stronger marks of impartiality; That, as it was the first time that question respecting the election of the Scotch Peers came before the House, so there appears to have been the utmost solicitude to determine it in such a manner as to prevent all future discussion upon the subject. With this view, the different points were stated, argued at the bar, debated in the House, decided, and entered upon record as general propositions; and, what is very remarkable, the Journals shew, that whatever difference of opinion there might be with regard to the points themselves, the whole House acquiesced as to the mode; all agreed that the question should be so framed as to receive a general decision, for this evident purpose, that such decision might bind the case generally. It is revocable—No doubt every resolution must in its nature be so; but till it is rescinded, every resolution conceived in general terms, does extend to every case to which in fair construction it applies.

It were a monstrous supposition indeed, that when the House, in the resolution so often alluded to, decided that a Scotch Peer, standing in the predicament there described, had not a right to vote, the intention was, that such vote was to be deemed illegal when given to the Marquis of Lothian, but was admissible at any future election.

There were, said he, as your Lordships all know, various other resolutions made at the same time, and these resolutions have established the rule that governs our elections in all the cases to which they apply. It is by no means true, in point of fact, that the Lord Register considers himself as a mere ministerial officer, having no power of rejecting votes. He does exercise such power. One instance will be sufficient; and I chose it for a particular purpose.

The statute for carrying the Union into effect says,

That Peers shall have a right to vote by lists validly signed. Questions arose with respect to the meaning of this expression: 1st, Whether it was necessary that a signed list should have two subscribing witnesses? 2dly, Whether the writer's name must be designed in the body of the instrument? The House resolved, That the first was necessary: That the second was not. If a list is sent without subscribing witnesses, it is rejected. So that if the two noble Dukes who tendered their votes at the last election, had sent signed lists, without subscribing witnesses, the clerks would certainly have rejected them. Their votes, in that case, would have been contrary to two resolutions; whereas the instrument not being informal, they were contrary only to one resolution.

After having stated the difference between the resolution in 1709, and that in the Duke of Brandon's case, to which it had in the course of the debate been compared, and shown that the last-mentioned resolution was exclaimed against at the time by the Scotch Commissioners, as a direct infraction of what had been expressly agreed upon in the negotiation, he made some answers to what had fallen from other Lords in the course of the debate, which would not be intelligible, without too much detail. He then said, that as to the observation made upon the House not having transmitted to the Lord Register the resolution of 1709, he thought it little deserved the ire which had been laid upon it. The only fair inference to be drawn from that circumstance was, that they held such communication unnecessary, conceiving that the resolution, which was of public notoriety, would meet with that respect and obedience that was due to it. If, thro' lapse of time, this opinion has proved erroneous, it was at least well founded for near four-score years. The late attempt is the first that has been made to run counter to the resolution of 1709, and calls upon the House to maintain its own dignity in the manner proposed by the motion before us. It was intimated, added he, that the House had never communicated any resolution to the Lord Register, and that such communication would be improper. When such assertions come from the most respectable quarters, and from those who are the best acquainted with the history of our proceedings, they must be ascribed to casual inadvertence, or to an accidental slip of memory. The volume of Journals that lies before me furnishes no less than four precedents in one year (1762). He then read from the Journals the resolution in the case of Mr Alexander; to which he said the other resolutions were exactly similar, viz. That he shall not be allowed to take the title of Lord Stirling, or to vote at an election, till his claim had been allowed by legal determination; and that these resolutions and orders should be communicated to the Lord Register. He then observed, That these were not legal decisions; that the very words of the resolution proved this to demonstration: they were regulations of the House, imposing very properly to correct great and enormous abuses. In these cases, the House declares, That the different persons named in the several resolutions shall not vote till they have substantiated their claim. In the case of the noble Lords, so often mentioned, the resolution is, That they have no right to vote at all; or, in other words, That they are not within the true intent and meaning of that great stipulation, from which, and from which alone, the Scotch Peers derived the right of election and representation—given as some compensation for the loss they were contented to sustain—belonging to that comparatively inferior situation in which they were placed; by their own consent—to continue to every individual Peer, so long as he remains in that situation, and to cease the moment that he emerges from it by the favour of the Crown. But I will not, added he, go

into the wisdom and justice of the original determination, which is not the business of the day; for, even they who entertain doubts upon that subject ought to concur in the motion, which is only to secure to a standing resolution that respect which all must agree should be paid to it so long as it subsists, and which a proper regard to our own dignity should make us demand and require.

He concluded with saying, it was impossible he could have any personal views or motives whatever to bias his judgment upon this occasion. He had all possible respect for the noble Lords who had obtained hereditary seats in Parliament since the Union.—He was connected with some by the ties of blood, by the ties of friendship with more, and had the habits of familiar intercourse with all. He could not say, that he was speaking directly against his own personal interests; but he was speaking against that which their Lordships would easily believe was little dear to him than his own—the interest of those he should leave behind. In all human probability, the son that succeeded him would have an hereditary seat in Parliament.

It could not therefore be imagined, that he argued contentiously upon this occasion; and if he had spoke with unusual warmth and eagerness, it was because he spoke from the strongest conviction the heart of man can feel.

It may be proper to inform our readers of a fact which does not seem to have been known to the honourable speakers in this debate. At the general election of Peers in 1734, when the first struggles were made by the Scotch Peers for that liberty which they now enjoy, the Opposition to what was then called the *Court List*, was headed and conducted by British Peers, namely, by the Dukes of Hamilton, Queenberry, Montrose, and Roxburgh, all of whom attended and voted at that election—

took the lead in protesting against the proceedings of the majority—complained to the House of Peers of the undue influence that had been used with that majority; and although the subject of that complaint was frequently before the House, and copies of the protests taken by these noble Dukes produced and read in the course of the debate, no objection was ever made to their right of voting.—These proceedings are known to every well-informed patriot. They appear in the public records of Scotland, in the Journals of Parliament, and in all the histories of that period.

On Saturday last, died at Manchester, on his way to Scotland, Lieut. General Robert Skene, Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot, and member of Parliament for the county of Fife.

John Hepburn, Esq; eldest son of Robert Hepburn of Clerkington, Esq; died at Middleton on Sunday last.

On the 14th instant, died at Glencony, Alexander Forbes, Esq; of Inverernan.

Died, in March last, in the island of Lewis, in the 113th year of his age, Tarquill Macleod. He fought at the battles of Killicranky, Sheriffmuir, and Culloden.

We are authorised to say, that Sir John Henderson intends to make offer of his services to the county of Fife on the present occasion.

A new species of swindling has lately been practised with success in this city. A decent looking man has gone into different houses, with compliments from a neighbour, begging the loan of money to relieve letters brought by the postman, as the master of the family happened to be from home. What is rather remarkable, the sum he uniformly demanded and received was two shillings. This notice, it is hoped, will prevent future impositions.

#### COURT OF SESSION.

The following is a list of appeals from the Court of Session in Scotland, that have been heard by the House of Lords this session of Parliament, with the determinations generally:

1. Campbell *versus* Macneil, *Affirmed*, with 100 l. costs.
2. Ingles *versus* Douglas, Heron & Co. *Withdrawn*.
3. Robertson *versus* Ingles, *Affirmed*.
4. Kello *versus* Taylor, *Reversed*.
5. Thomson *versus* Macmillan, *Affirmed*.
6. Donaldson &c. *versus* Forbes, *Affirmed*, no counsel appearing for the appellants.
7. Clerk *versus* Gordon, *Remitted* to the Court of Session, with instructions.
8. Macdougal *versus* Threipland, *Affirmed*.
9. Sinclair *versus* Young, *Affirmed*.
10. Rose *versus* Role, *Reversed*.
11. Buchanan *versus* Bartlet, *Affirmed*.
12. Bolton *versus* Mansfield, Ramsay & Co. *Affirmed*.
13. Cuthbert *versus* Paterson, *Affirmed*.
14. Elythington *versus* Campbell, &c. *Remitted* to the Court of Session with instructions.
15. Colquhoun *versus* Corbet, *Affirmed*, with 100 l. costs; no counsel appearing for the appellant.
16. Sibbald and Brown *versus* Dewar, *Affirmed*.
17. Armstrong *versus* the Lord Advocate, *Delayed* till next session, after hearing council in part.

#### ABSTRACT.

Affirmed	11
Remitted	2
Withdrawn	1
Delayed	1
Reversed	2
Total	17

It does very great honour to the Court of Session, that out of seventeen appeals (many of them upon very intricate and arbitrary questions) only two have been reversed; and out of twelve last session, not one was reversed.

#### COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Taylor *versus* Blain, *Affirmed*.

This is the first appeal from the Court of Exchequer in Scotland to the House of Lords, for many years.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

##### SALE OF PARSONAGE.

Thursday the Assembly upon the overtures respecting the sale of a patronage during a vacancy, which had been lately frequently mentioned in the news papers, after a debate, unanimously declared their abhorrence of simoniacal practices, and resolved

that, that as some Synods had expressed their fear that this instance (St Ninians) would introduce Simony, they therefore appointed a committee to revise the laws respecting Simony, and to report to next Assembly.

#### NEW FORM OF PROCESS.

Yesterday, the General Assembly received the report of the Procurator upon the Overture transmitted by last Assembly concerning a Sketch of a New Form of Process. After reasoning thereupon, and upon the Overtures transmitted against the Form of Process, the General Assembly, in respect it appears from the Procurator's report, that the majority of the Presbyteries of this Church have disapproved of the said Overture, dismissed the same. But, in respect it appears from the reports of Presbyteries, that there is a general opinion among the members of the Church, that some alterations are necessary to be made on the Form of Process of this Church, they did therefore unanimously agree to appoint a Committee to take this subject into consideration, and to prepare amendments upon the Form of Process, to be reported by them to next Assembly; and that the Committee may be able to understand what the general sentiments of the Church are, the General Assembly appointed the several Presbyteries of this Church to send up their sentiments upon the subject to the Procurator, Convener of this Committee, on or before the first of October next, and remitted to the same Committee all the Overtures, which Synods or Presbyteries have sent up to this Assembly upon the Form of Process.

#### THOMAS RATTRAY, Esq.

The Assembly afterwards took up an appeal at the instance of Thomas Rattray of Dalrymple, Esq; (accused of fornication with Isobel Downie), against a sentence of the Synod of Perth and Stirlingshire, which affirmed a sentence of the Presbytery of Dunkeld, refusing a proof offered on the part of Mr Rattray, that he was not the father of Isobel Downie's children. In a concession given into the Presbytery by Mr Rattray, he offered to prove, "That in case the said Isobel Downie shall, upon oath, accuse him, (which he knows she cannot do consistent with truth) he will, in that case, bring satisfactory evidence, that, during all her pregnancy, at the time of her delivery, and for some time after, she never accused him, but declared his innocence, and uniformly declared, that another was the father of her children; and that, by that person's means, and his friends and betters, various acts of corruption, violence, and open conciliation, were perpetrated in order to compel or induce Isobel Downie to accuse Mr Rattray wrongfully, and to induce her to adhere thereto." Mr Rattray therefore insisted, that he should be allowed to be present, by himself and Counsel, at the examination of Isobel Downie, and of any witnesses that may be adduced against him; as by her own oath he has reason to expect to establish his own innocence, and the above unlawful acts; and which will corroborate other testimony." The Presbytery, on considering this concession, dismissed the same as totally irrelevant, and contrary to the Form of Process. The Synod affirmed this sentence; and Mr Rattray appealed to the General Assembly. Mr Robert Corbett advocate, was heard as counsel for the appellant, and the Rev. Mr Thomas Fleming for the Presbytery of Dunkeld. After reasoning, the General Assembly unanimously reversed the sentence of the Presbytery and Synod, in so far as they dismiss the concession as totally irrelevant; find, that it is contrary to the Form of Process to examine Isobel Downie upon oath; and the facts stated in the concession relevant for exculpation; and remit to the Presbytery to proceed in the proof of the facts, according to the rules of the Church.

#### The following duties are imposed by an act of the Assembly of South Carolina.

On every gallon Jamaica rum, 1d. Windward Island rum, 3d. French rum, 1d. Wine from Great Britain, 8d. per gallon. French wine, 2d. Raw sugars from British plantations, 2s. 6d. per cwt. French ditto, 1s. 6d. British refined sugar, 1d. per lb. French ditto, 1d.

The Strictures on a Gentleman's late publication, by A Williford to the Improvement of the Harbour, are too personal for insertion.

#### Several Advertisements are unavoidably delayed.

State of the Thermometer since our last:  
Tuesday, May 24. 8 o'clock. P. M. 49  
Friday, — 25. 8 — A. M. 54  
8 — P. M. 48

#### ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Kirkwall,  
May 5. Mary 5. and from Saltcoats, King, for Gottenb.  
Nelly of Greenock, Blair, from Bellahouston, flaxes.

9. Greenock of Greenock, McEachan, from Grangemouth, for Dublin, with iron.

#### Remain,

Beaufoy of and from London, Sides, for —, flours.  
General of the Isle of Man, Jackson, from Gotterburgh, with herrings.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,  
May 26. Eliza, Sampson, from London, with goods.  
Kingston, White, from ditto, and seven other vessels  
from different ports with grain.

Good Intent, Ramay, from Wilsbach, with wood.

WHEREAS there hath a misfunder-  
standing of late taken place between the Master  
Builders and the Journeyman Masons in and about Edinburgh, founded entirely on account of a Bond entered into by the said Builders, in order to prescribe rules, and to circumscribe the Journeyman's liberty and interest into as narrow limits as they at a future period shall think proper to dictate; this is the Journeyman's grievance, and not about wages, as a great many people imagined.

By order of the Journeyman Masons in and about Edinburgh.

#### NOTICE

To the Proprietors and Tenants of MILLS upon the Water of North Esk.

THAT in consequence of notice given to said Proprietors and Tenants, that the Magistrates of Edinburgh intended to take away certain of the Springs which supplied said water, which would materially injure the property of individuals, a meeting of sundry of the said Proprietors and Tenants was held in the Exchange Coffeehouse upon Wednesday last, when they appointed a Committee to enquire into the nature of said intended operations, and to report to a General Meeting, to be held at the said Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, of which meeting notice is hereby given to all concerned.

#### TO THE Landholders and Brewers of Scotland.

GENTLEMEN,

THE property of the Brewery in this part of the united kingdom, is a matter in which the Revenue, the Landholders, the Public, and the Brewers are materially interested; consequently every measure calculated to deprive or injure this important branch of manufacture, cannot fail to be attended with the most pernicious effects.

It is a well-known fact, that the Impost Acts, which have been granted in favour of many Boroughs and Towns for near a century past, have proved highly oppressive to the Brewers, and prejudicial to the Revenue and Landholders; and their baneful and ruinous consequences, if continued, must be more and more experienced. It certainly, therefore, becomes the common cause of you, Gentlemen, to unite in opposing every application to Parliament, for grants so subversive of your own interests, till the Brewery of this country is equally free with that of England.—Local taxes of this kind are totally unknown there; and to this cause may be ascribed, the very great superiority which the English Brewery has acquired over that of this country.—There can be no good reason assigned for the invidious distinction between the different parts of the united kingdom.

It would exceed the bounds of an address of this kind, to point out the different effects and operations of these impositions, which are well known to the persons immediately concerned.—It may be just mentioned, that the Revenue cannot fail to be hurt, because these imposts have a natural tendency to lead to frauds.—The Public are greatly injured, because in place of being served with a good, generous, wholesome drink, such as the English Brewery can afford, the Brewers of Scotland are under the necessity of debasing the manufacture, to enable them to pay the impost; and procure a living by their profession; one effect of which is, to drive the inferior classes to the consumption of spirituous liquors, which proves destructive to their health and morals. The Landholders must be great sufferers, as the reduction of the quality of the liquor must in proportion diminish the consumption of malt; and from this circumstance, too, the Exchequer must be decreased.

The Brewers of Glasgow have taken the liberty of submitting these general hints to you, Gentlemen, as being most immediately concerned in the line of business of this nature, and of declaring their willingness to concur in opposing any application to Parliament for continuation of Impost Acts. You will, no doubt, have observed, that two bills of this kind were for the town of Arbroath, and another for Dumfries, are presently depending before the Honourable House of Commons. This, therefore, appears to be a proper time to step forward, and obtain the mind of the Legislature upon a subject of so much importance; not doubting but the wisdom and justice of Parliament will see good cause to refuse those partial and local taxes. To place the Brewery of Scotland on the same footing, in this respect, with that of England, and give such a check in the present case, as will in future prevent similar applications.

Letters addressed to Mr William Pinkerton jun. brewer in Glasgow, will be duly attended to; and it is expected that any communication intended to be made, will be done without loss of time, as there is no room for delay.

The Glasgow Brewers have to acknowledge the receipt of sundry letters from different parts of Scotland, reprobating, in the strongest terms, the pernicious effects of the impost acts, and agreeing to unite in opposing them in future. They, however, remain in expectation, that the Landed Gentlemen and Brewers, who have not favoured them with their sentiments on the subject, but wish to concur in the proposed measures, will, without loss of time, communicate their intentions, so as some effectual means may be speedily adopted, to prevent, if possible, the grievance complained of.

Having authority for the publication of the annexed letter, they beg leave to submit it to the consideration of those concerned.

SIR,

"I am directed by a meeting of the Brewers in and about Paisley, to inform you, that they have seen with much satisfaction in the newspapers of this week the Address of the Brewers of Glasgow on the subject of the burgh two-penny imposts, and entirely concur in the sentiments therein expressed. They are hopeful that so just and so public-spirited an appeal will have a proper effect in exciting general attention to a grievance under which the brewery of this country has been too long depressed, and which although often complained of by individuals, has hitherto attracted too little of the public observation."

"The Brewers in Paisley, after having been so lately emancipated from the oppression of this tax, and after having in their struggles for freedom, experienced the greatest advantages from the liberal spirit of the Brewers of Glasgow, feel themselves in a particular manner called upon to declare, their most earnest wishes for the extension of the like relief to the brewery of Scotland at large."

"They are convinced, that to form a general union in this common cause, as recommended by the address, and to embrace every opportunity of exposing the pernicious principles of the impost to the wisdom of Parliament, would have the happy effect gradually to remove the evil. And they do assure you, that they will most cheerfully concur in an association for that purpose. Be pleased to offer to the Brewers of Glasgow, the thanks of their brethren in this place, for their vigilance and exertions in this important public concern, with their warmest wishes of success."

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"ROBERT BOWMAN."

Mr William Pinkerton, jun. Brewer, Glasgow.

#### Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of LIEUT. JAMES GRIERSON, of his Majesty's Navy, are desired to meet in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday next, the 30th inst. at one o'clock afternoon.

As the trust-funds are now converted into money, and ready to be divided, such of the creditors as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, with Mr Playfair writer in Edinburgh, the acting trustee, are requested to do so, betwixt and that day; with certification to such as fail to enter their claims and produce their grounds of debt within the time specified, that they will receive no share of the funds in the hands of the trustees. Not to be repeated.

Edinburgh, May 25. 1787.

#### EDINBURGH Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken —

This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday: — Price, "single Paper 3 d.—1 l. 17 s. 6 d. yearly when called for—2 l. & 6 d. delivered in Town—and 2 l. 6 d. lent by Post."

F the next in kin of Thomas Cuthbert, a Native of Inverness, but late surgeon of his Majesty's Tender BETTY, deceased, will apply to Mr Samuel Cochran, watchmaker, near Wapping-Church, in the county of Middlesex, he or she may hear of something to his or her advantage.

#### Halbeath Colliery and Salt Works.

CAMPBELL, MORRISON, AND COMPANY acquaint their friends and the public, that having greatly extended their COAL and SALT WORKS, they are now more easily enabled to supply their demands.

The excellent quality of the coal for clear burning and great heat renders it particularly proper for light houses, glass houses, sugar-houses, breweries, and such other works.

The salt is esteemed very good, and samples may be seen by applying to Mr James Macintyre, Leith; Mr Ogilvy writer, Dundee; and Mr Dewar merchant, Aberdeen.

The utmost dispatch is given; and vessels that are too large for the harbour are loaded by keels.

Commissions may be addressed to Mr John Campbell writer to the signet, or Mr John Morrison, Inverkeithing, either of whom will inform as to particulars.

#### COLLIERS WANTED.

SOME COLLIERS are wanted for Halbeath Company, either with or without Bearers.

None need offer themselves, who are under engagement to any other Colliery.

Good wages are made; and a Gratuity, besides their wages, is allowed to such Collers as raise the largest quantity of coals.

Two shillings per day, of travelling charges, is allowed to those who shall be engaged for this colliery. To be made after a month's residence.

Apply at the Coal-Office, Inverkeithing, or at the Colliery, Inverkeithing, May 24. 1787.

#### COLLIERS.

WANTED at Stevenstunc Colliery, in Ayrshire, a number of Bearing-Workers with their Bearers, that are free from any engagement to others; will meet with great encouragement, and ready easy work for many years; with their travelling expenses, allowed on arrival, by Robert R. Cunningham of Auchenturie, at Seabank.

21st May 1787. Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD at PAXTON, in the shire of Berwick, upon Monday the 11th June next.

#### THAT Commodious Dwelling-house,

with conveniences for carrying on the Manufacture of Soap and Candle, lying in Paxton, and last possessed by Andrew Richardson.

Also, the whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and STOCK IN TRADE of the said Andrew Richardson, consisting of Kelp Tallow, Robin, Barilla, Ashes, &c and the whole vessels and utensils used in these manufactures.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock. Inventories of the goods and effects, to be seen in the hands of Donald Cameron of Horndean Westfield, factor on the sequestered estate of the said Andrew Richardson. The subjects themselves will be shown any time before the day of sale.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Lord ELLICK, Ordinary, upon a petition at the instance of John Dick tanner, late in Bathgate, now in Linlithgow, requiring that an interlocutor, of date the 19th May, 1787, by which the real and personal estates of JOHN RULEY JAMES PRENTICE, and the said JOHN DICK, therein designed, tanners in Bathgate, as a Company, were sequestered, might be recalled, in respect that neither he nor the company were bankrupt, and that the application for the sequestration was made without any authority from, and unknown to him.

Ordered the petition to be intimated, and answered, and stopped the meeting of the creditors, which was advertised to be held at Bathgate, on Thursday the 31st day of May 1787, until further orders.—Of which this notice is given in terms of his Lordship's interlocutor, which is dated 24th May 1787.

#### NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of the deceased PATRICK TOD, Merchant in Edinburgh.

WHEREAS a scheme of division of the funds recovered is immediately to be made up, and a dividend declared; but there being reason to think that there are still many of the creditors, who have neglected to produce their claims, these are therefore requiring them immediately to lodge their claims, with oaths on the verity, in the hands of Mr Ludovic Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors; or with John Peat, writer in Edinburgh: certifying those who may fail to do so within three weeks of this date, that they will be deprived of any share of the funds to be then divided.

And as from various circumstances, a new deed of accession and subdivision has become necessary, these are intimating, that a deed to that purpose is made out, and lies with Mr Peat, which, it is requested, the creditors or debtors for them, properly authorised, will call and sign.

#### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN MUNZIES, late Merchant in Dundee.

WHEREAS the said John Munzies since his removal from this country, has transmitted powers, authorising John Ogilvie, writer in Dundee, to dispose of his whole effects, for the benefit of the creditors in general; and that in order to save expences, it is judged advisable the effects be disposed of in that manner.

These are therefore requiring the whole of the said John Munzies' creditors to lodge with Mr Ogilvie, or with John Peat, writer in Edinburgh, their several grounds of debt, and affidavits on the verity of them, betwixt and the 12th day of July next; certifying those who fail, that they will be deprived of any share of the funds, which will then be divided.

#### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN ROBERTSON, late of Straloch.

SEVERAL of Mr Robertson's Creditors having failed to depone, upon the verity of their debts, notwithstanding repeated commissions from the Lord Ordinary to that purpose; whereby unnecessary delay is occasioned in the division of the price, which had been once expected to take place at or soon after Martinmas next.—Intimation is, therefore, hereby made to such creditors, That if they do not lodge their oaths upon the verity of their debts, in the hands of Mr Alexander Keay, Prince's Street, accomptant to the division, or of Adam Stewart writer, Hanover Street, common agent in the sale, either immediately, or at furthest before the 15th of June next, their debts will be then struck out of the ranking.

N. B. A commission is still current for taking the Creditors oaths.

#### House and Park at Inveresk.

To be SOLD or LET, THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT in INVERESK, belonging to Mr Buchanall, viz.

A neat well-furnished HOUSE, consisting of eight rooms, and a kitchen, with flable, coach-house, byre, washing-house, and brew-houses, and other conveniences, with a small garden, and a well fenced inclosure, containing about 32 acres for pasture, with one sted in the Haugh of Inveresk, all presently possessed by Mrs Wedderburn or her subtenant.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart, writer, Edinburgh.

The servant at the house will show the house, offices, and gardens. And John Douglas Wright will show the park.

Edinburgh, May 25. 1787.

Not to be repeated.

#### LEFT A FAMILY,

ON Thursday the 17th, a MULATTO GIRL, about 18 or 19, remarkably little of that age; has a conspicuous mark of a cut on her forehead; had on when she went off, a green petticoat, and a purple printed cotton gown. Her name is EMMA. It is suspected that she has gone with a black man and woman, but as that may not be the case, as she is under an indenture, it is hoped that no person, after this intimation, will retain her in their family, otherwise she will be liable to prosecution.

N. B. Whoever can give any information to the publisher, whereof she may be found, will be rewarded.

#### Household Furniture.

TO be SOLD, in a lodging on the south side of the Square in Nicholson's Park, on Monday the 28th inst.

The Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in said lodging, consisting of Chairs, Grates, Beds, Carpets, Tables, Mirrors, a Cabinet and Paper Press above the same; with sundry other articles,—and particularly handsome and complete Sets of Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture, almost quite new.

The room to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is sold off. Mr BOWIE Auctioneer.

#### Sale of Teas by Public Auction,

In the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO.

L E I T H.

ON account of the Dissolution of the Partnership of MELISSA, RAE, BUCHANAN, and CO. of London, with whom Allan, Steuart, and CO. have been concerned in the Tea trade, the Stock of TEAS in the above Warehouses, will be exposed to SALE by public auction, upon Friday the 1st of June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The stock consists of upwards of 200 chests, mostly Consols, and will be sold off without reserve, if purchasers appear.

The Teas may be viewed upon the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday preceding, and on the morning of the day of sale, when catalogues with the conditions of sale will be ready.

Leith, 1st June 1787.

#### The Estate of Old Montrose.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONROSE, The LANDS of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Marytown, and shire of Fife.

The free rental of this estate is £107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural possession; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greatest part of the estate has been under leases for a long period, and several of them a good many years still to run. At present the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this estate, both useful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and sufficiently advanced for beauty and shelter, and the river of South Esk is navigable to the house.

Mr Hercules Mill will show the lands; and the purchaser may have immediate access to the house, policy, and farm in the proprietor's possession; and the rental, progress of rents, and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the signet, who has also power to treat for a private sale.

#### SALE OF LANDS.

In Kinross and Fife shires.

TO be SOLD by roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of July next, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of BLAIR, the Lands of KINNAIRD, DICHENDAD, and DOWHILL, with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage; together with the feu-duities and superiorities of Dowhill-mill, Cleish-mill, the lands of Nivington and others near the church of Cleish, all lying in the parish of Cleish, and shire of Kinross. Also, the lands of WOODEND, BLAIRNBATTIE, and CRAIGENCAT, with the teinds thereof, in the parishes of Beath and Dunfermline, and shire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and consist of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, or 3760 English acres; whereof 1880 Scots acres, or 2380 English acres, or thereby, are inclosed, including the plantations. There is also a proportion of three undivided communitis, whereof a considerable part will fall to this estate.

The present free rent, after deducting ministers stipends, schoolmasters salaries, and a small feu-duty payable to the abbey of Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; and there are two different-tacks upon the termination of which a considerable rise of rent, may be expected.

The plantations upon this estate are remarkably flourishing and extensive, and are so disposed as to produce shelter from all directions, and at same time to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament. They were valued in 1772, by a person of undoubted skill, at 9124 l. 17 s. 8 d. when there was only 327 Scots acres planted. They were also valued in 1786, by another person of great experience and knowledge at 12,557 l. 14 s. when there was upwards of 500 Scots or 630 English acres planted. They consist chiefly of oaks; and there is also a great variety of all other kinds of forest-trees and of larixes, and all the different kinds of pines and firs, and of American and other foreign plants. At the time of the last valuation, there existed